AGAINST THE ALTON

SUIT FOR DAMAGES DECIDED IN FAVOR OF CHICAGO SCALPERS.

Sale of \$50,000 Worth of Tickets at 50 Cents on the Dollar in Which the L. E. & W. Was Interested.

CHICAGO, March 9 .- Judge Adams to-day decided the case of Mulford & Mackenzie, ticket brokers, against the Chicago & Alton railroad, finding the issue for the plaintiffs and fixing their damages at \$19,854. Mulford & Mackenzie were a firm of ticket brokers who, in 1880, had an office in this city and St. Louis. In that year they bought from the Alton road \$50,000 worth of tickets at 50 cents on the dollar, the tickets being good over the Alton between Kansas City and Bloomington, thence east over the Lake Erle & Western. Shortly after the purchase of the tickets, a passenger rate war set in and for two years the tickets were unsalable, until the year 1892. In June of that year, after the brokers had disposed of about half the tickets, the Lake Erie & Western, which had gone into the hands of a receiver, repudiated the agreement between itself and the Alton by which the tickets had been made good over its lines east of Bloomington, and the tickets, or what was left of them in the hands of the brokers, became worthless. The brokers began suit against the Alton because it was solvent, while the other road involved in the transaction was not. The defense of the Alton was that in the sale of the tickets it acted merely as the agent of the Lake Erie & Western, and that the latter corporation was the one which was liable, Judge Adams held in effect that the tickets were contracts made by the Alton.

WILL REDUCE RATES.

Competitors of the Chicago Great Western Will Meet Its Cut. CHICAGO, March 9 .- The Illinois Central and the Burlington lines in Missouri to-day gave notice that they would meet the rates made yesterday by the Chicago Great Western from St. Louis to points in the East. This leaves the remaining lines having interests in that territory no recourse but to follow the example of the Illinois Central and the Burlington. A notice was expected from the Alton to-day, but none was fasued. It is generally understood, however, that it will meet the rate. The difference in opinion between Chairman Caldwell and the Alton road regarding the application of the Canadian Pacific differentials will likely remain in stau quo until after the general meeting of the Western lines on Wednesday of next week. The Alton has been waiting for the chairman to hand down an official written opinion, on the receipt of which it announces that it will appeal to arbitration if the opinion is opposed to the stand it has taken, as the opinion certainly will be. Chairman Caldwell did not know until to-day that the Alton was expecting an opinion from him, thinking that the ruling he made against the Alton in the meeting sufficiently defined his ideas on the matter. It is not likely that he will find time between now and Wednesday to write the opinion and and Wednesday to write the opinion and the matter will probably be settled in the

the matter will probably be settled in the open meeting.

The Central Traffic board of arbitration on differentials, which began its meeting yesterday, finished its work to-day, although no decision will be made before the latter part of next week at the earliest. The stronger lines are much afraid that the application of differentials on theatrical and party business, as desired by the smaller lines, will take from them the larger portion of the business incident to several large meetings in the East during the coming summer. The weaker lines, which are fighting for the differentials on party rates, say they are only insisting on them that they may not lose their proper proportion of the traffic. The matter is really a fight between the big and small lines for this business.

The Reading's Request Denied. PHILADELPHIA, March 9.-The Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Railroad Companies have jointly agreed not to yield to the demand of the Reading railroad receivers for an increased share of the joint through rate on shipments of anthracite coal from the mines of the former roads to this city and intervening points. It was decided to maintain the existing rates from the mines to Bethlehem and Allentown, the points of connection with the Reading system, and not to accept the new arbitrary through rate proposed by the Reading. Hence if the latter company is to get a higher rate for its haul from those junctions to this city, it will be at the expense of the coal dealers and not of the two roads at which the blow is aimed. This means that the fight is on, and that the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central will be shut out of the markets on the Reading line unless some of the dealers are willing to pay the higher tolls to be asked by the Reading on and after Monday. They will not, however, be forced to abandon the market altogether. It is a fact not generally known that the Lehigh Valley ships twice as much coal via the Pennsylvania railroad as by way of the Reading. Last year it delivered about 950,000 tons to the former and only 470,000 to the latter. An official of the Lehigh Valley said to-day that the company would lose nothing by the Reading's action. It will, he said, ship more coal over the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania road and more coal will be shipped to tidewater as a result of the Lehigh Valley being deprived of its market on the Reading lines. tions to this city, it will be at the expense

Agreement as to Coal Rates. NEW YORK, March 9 .- The president, general manager, officers and others inrested in the Ohio bituminous coal carrying trade closed their conference to-day, after which the following was given out:

"The railroads interested in the Ohio coal traffic have come to an unanimous agreement for maintaining rates and regulating the bituminous coal traffic so far as they are concerned. The agreement is satisfactory to all roads and is to remain in

SCRATCHEU 3 YEAKS

Suffered, Scratched and Bled. Doctors No Relief. Cured by Two Sets Cuticura Remedies.



Nothing like Cuticura Remedies was ever manufactured. For three years have I suffered with a sore head. I would break out all over my head with pinaples which would form a watery matter, and I would have to scratch entil I would bleed. After doctoring with two doctors for three years, more or less, I finally made up my mind to try your Cuticura Remedies, with result entirely satisfactory to ine. After using two sets I am entirely cured. I have recommended your remedies to several persons, and they all tell me they are No. 1. Our druggist is doing a nice business in Cuticura Remedies, since my cure. I have given him the privilege of using my name as proof of their efficiency. I enclose my portralt.

A. F. GRAMM,
Photographer, Mt. Horeb, Wis.

SALT RHEUM CURED

My wife has been troubled with the salt rheum for four years. During this time doctors of Wisconsin, Illinois, and the most eminent of Chicago, failed to give relief. I bought the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and she used only one box of CUTICURA, one cake of CUTICURA SOAF, and half a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and these have cured her completely.

C. M. STONE, 141 State St., Chicago, Ill.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS There is no doubt that the CUTICURA REME There is no doubt that the CUTICURA REMEDIES daily perform more wonderful cures than all other skin and blood remedies combined. They instantly relieve and speedily cure every humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians fall.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 80c.; SOAP, 2:c; HE-CLUENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP, Sole Proprietors, Boston.

**Bow to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PIN PLES, blackheads, red, rengh, chapped, and oily skin cured by Currouna Soar. HOW MY BACK ACHES! Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weak-ness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains, and Pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

effect until Nov. 30, 1896, and is accepted by the representatives of all the companies as certain to lead to beneficial results." The railroad representatives will again convene next Wednesday in Columbus, O.

Railway Notes. The Southern States passenger agreement will go into effect April 1, instead of March 12, as originally intended. The sale of the Atlanta & Florida rail-road under the order of the United States Court, which was to have taken place at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, has been postponed

A New York paper says: It is now practically settled that the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad will go to a foreclosure sale, and that it will be reorganized with a considerable assessment on the stock.

BRAZILIANS REJOICE

JUBILANT OVER THE TERMINATION OF THE MISSIONES DISPUTE.

President Prudente De Moraes Embraces the Argentine Minister at the Close of a Speech.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 16.-A mass meeting was held here, Wednesday, Feb. 12, to celebrate the decision of President Cleveland in favor of Brazil and against the Argentine Republic, in the question of claim of jurisdiction over the Missiones territory. The committee sent written invitations to the United States minister, Mr. Thomas L. Thompson, and the Argentine minister to be present. Mr. Thompson called at the Foreign Office and explained that as he represented the President of the United States, judge in the affair of the arbitration, he could not be present.

At 1 p. m. the square St. Frances De Paul, just at the head of Onvidor, was solidly full of people. The following telegram sent to Baron De Rio Branco, Washington, was read by Dr. Dos Reis: "The people of Brazil, in a vast mass meeting, acclaim your name and send you enthusiastic greetings on account of the honorable decision of the question of Missiones. The Brazilian republic and the Argentine confederation, commemorating the victory of peace and right, by means of arbitration, establish the patriotic example of the real aggrandizement of American nations. The undersigned, in the name of the people here met to express the unanimous sentiment of the whole nation, salute you with the utmost enthusiasm, for the commission of which you are the worthy chief, merits the heartfelt praise of the fatherland and of republican America." The telegram was signed by Serzedallo Correa, Agostinho Dos Reis, Elpidio De Mesquita, Antonio Azeredo and Sins De Vasconcellos, Baron De Rio Branco sent a reply.

Sins De Vasconcellos. Baron De Rio Branco sent a reply.

After several minutes given to "vivas" the procession formed and moved on to the presidential palace. In reply to the speech of Colonel Serzedello, made, of course, in Portuguese, the Argentine minister, Dr. Garcia Meron, made a few complimentary remarks in Spanish. In his turn the President of the republic. Dr. Prudente De Moraes, sald in Portuguese: "The enthusiasm that bursts spontaneously from your bosoms is just, is noble and patriotic. People are accustomed to crown and glorify their heroes and generals on returning conquerors from the field of battle, where they decide questions between nations. The hero whom you glorify is more worthy than any great general because, representing the Brazilian nation in a dispute of green he had not constructed to the presenting the Brazilian nation in a dispute of green he had not constructed to the presenting the Brazilian nation in a dispute of green he had not constructed to the presenting the Brazilian nation in a dispute of green had not constructed to the presenting the Brazilian nation in a dispute of green had not constructed to the presenting the Brazilian nation in a dispute of green had not constructed to the presenting the Brazilian nation in a dispute of green had not constructed to the presenting the Brazilian nation in a dispute of green had not constructed to the presenting the Brazilian nation in a dispute of green had not constructed to the presenting the Brazilian nation in a dispute of green had not constructed to the presenting the Brazilian nation in a dispute of green had not constructed to the presenting the Brazilian nation in a dispute of green had not constructed to the presenting the Brazilian nation in a dispute of green had not constructed to the procession of the processi you glorify is more worthy than any great general because, representing the Brazilian nation in a dispute of ages, he has caused to triumph your right without leaving the field of battle strewn with dead bodies, and has made disappear the sole cause that could cloud the horizon of peace of the two great American republics. The general who conducted this bloodless battle has therefore a right to the homage of Brazillans and of Argentines, who are enabled to leave off struggling and en face one another. Your enthusiasm, I repeat, is just. Let us profit by that lesson and show ourselves worthy of the majesty of the father-Let us profit by that lesson and show ourselves worthy of the majesty of the fatherland. Let there be no obstacle to the realization of every conquest; let us forget our individualities and look only to the holy image of our native land. It only remains, fellow-citizens, after this brilliant and honorable termination to the question, which has agitated the soul of the two brother nations for so long a time, to draw still tighter the bonds of friendship, sincere and fruitful, which bind them together as their representatives embrace at this solemn moment." Saying this, the President threw his arm around the minister of the Argentine Republic in a warm embrace.

President Mora's sent the following telegram to the President of the Argentine Republic: "A great mass of people, in the presence of the Argentine minister, acclaims the two friendly nations for the peaceful settlement of the question of the Missiones. I congratulate your Excellency on so auspicious an event and Leand are affective. settlement of the question of the Missiones. I congratulate your Excellency on so auspicious an event, and I send my affectionate compliments." The Minister of Interior sent telegrams to all the Governors of

On the previous evening the President had paid a visit of nearly two hours' duration to the Minister of the Argen'ine Republic, at Petropolis. Their conversation is said to have been very friendly.

YOUNG IN YEARS: OLD IN CRIME.

"Jim" Cummins Relates His Career as

ST. LOUIS, March 9. - Superintendent Grover B. Simpson, of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, arrived here to-day from Southwest City, Mo., where he has been superintending the hunt for the robber companion of "Jim" Cummins, the desperado who held up the "Frisco" train near Aurora, Mo., Feb. 24. Agents of the railroad and express company are trailing the man, and Mr. Simpson expressed the positive conviction that he will be captured. Cummins was removed to day to Mount Vernon, the county seat of Lawrence county, where he will be given a trial. Before leaving on his trip to Mount Vernon, the young bandit gave a brief history of himself. He said his real name was Joshua Craft. He was born at Briar Ridge, Tex., and would be twenty-one next June. He led the life of a cowboy in Texas until last July, when he made the acquaintance of a man named Wilson, at Paris, Tex., and with him went to Caremore I. T. where they July, when he made the acquaintance of a man named Wilson, at Paris, Tex., and with him went to C'aremore, I. T., where they worked for a time. After remaining in Claremore for a time they went into the train-robbing business. Their first "hold-up" was on the "Frisco" railroad, Nov. 12, 1894, In which they secured \$2.50 and thirty watches. Their next "hold-up" was a Rock Island train in the Indian Territory, Nov. 22, 1894, from which they received very little booty. On the 31st of December last they held up a train on the Queen & Crescent road, near Livingstone, Ala., securing only \$18. They held up and robbed a train on the Cotton Beit road, near McNeil, Ark., Jan. 24. From McNeil they made their way across the State into Missouri, walking the entire distance, and on Feb. 22 held up Train No. 1 on the "Frisco" road, near Aurora, Mo., and secured \$53 and a watch. The robbers were on their way to Texas when they were ran into by the officer and the young bandit captured.

CHEAP ILLUMINATING GAS.

It Costs but Seven Cents a Thousand Feet to Manufacture.

of producing illuminating gas at a cost which may prove to be not more than 7 cents a thousand feet for the same amount of light as is furnished by a thousand feet of ordinary gas at \$1.25. Factories are already completed, and the gas may be offered for general use within a short time. It is now used in a house in this city, and has been found in every way practicable. The new illuminant is acetylene, the lowest gas in the series of hydro-carbons, which are the foundation of organic chemistry and enter into the composition of many of the most important products of coal tar and petroleum. It is known to chemists as C2 H2, and is practically pure carbon

Will Meet at Chickamauga. NEW YORK, March 9.—The Order of the Comrades of the Battlefield will hold its an-nual meeting and memorial service for the dead at the Chickamauga Military Park on Sept. 19 and 20, 1895—the time of the dedi-Sept. 19 and 20, 1836—the time of the dedi-cation—permission to do so having been ob-tained from the commissioner chairman, Gen. J. S. Fullerton. The general com-manding, George E. Dolton, of No. 24 South Commercial street, St. Louis, req ests that all soldiers who served the Nation should address him for information concerning the coming event, and in order to encourage a full attendance on the days of the celebra-tion.

WILHELM DISPLEASED

ATTITUDE OF THE AGRARIANS NOT SATISFACTORY TO THE KAISER.

Influenza Rampant in Germany-Hopes of the Guelph Party Raised -Bismarck's Strength Waning.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, March 9.-The public is looking forward to the convening of the State Council on Tuesday with a deal of interest. Emperor William will deliver a comprehensive address, defining the scope of the deliberations and the propositions to be submitted to the Council. The question of the restriction or prohibition of the entry of American cattle or meat into Germany will be one of the subjects which will be fully discussed. The Emperor, personally, has obtained exhaustive information from the Minister of Husbandry, Von Hammerstein, during an audience last Monday with the latter, which lasted two hours. His Majesty took this occasion to familiarize himself with the leading topics to be discussed by the State Council, and he will share the labors of that body as far as circumstances permit, attending many of the sessions if possible. Von Kanitz's grain monopoly bill, according to the promise which the Federation of Husbandry made to the Emperor, will not be introduced in the Reichstag until after it has been considered by the State Council

in all its bearings. Emperor William is irritated at the attitude of the Agrarians respecting the credits asked for on behalf of the Navy Department, in the Reichstag, and it is reported that his Majesty has expressed his Indignation rather freely respecting Herr Von Kanitz's bill. It is stated that on the occasion of the recent banquet of the Brandenburg Diet, the Emperor, while privately conversing with Baron Von Manteuffel, strongly expressed his disapproval of the proposed grain monopoly. According to the version of the story, the Emperor said: "You cannot expect me to engage in usury with bread." Another account has it that the Emperor remarked: "I cannot help in making poor people's bread dear." An expression used with reference to the navy debate by the Agrarian leader, Von Ploetz, "Without Kanitz no ships." came to the ears of the Emperor and was much resented by him

VICTIMS OF INFLUENZA. Influenza is still rampant here. The Duchess of Sagan, mother of the wife of the German embassador at Washington, died of that disease to-day. The Duke of Sagan is only recovering from an attack of the same disease. Emperor William's eldest sister, the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, is improving; two Berlin judges, Wollner and Hofmann, have died from the effects of influenza, and Dr. Bellermann, director of the Grey Convent and Gymnasium; Dr. Carl Peters, the German explorer; M. E. De Saint Clair, first secretary of the French embassy, and Herr Dreuhmann, president of the Court of Chambers, are among those prostrated. The epidemic is seriously interg with the business of the law courts. and in several public schools and gymnasiums, owing to the sickness of so many of the teachers and pupils whole classes have been suspended. In the whole of Gerhave been suspended. In the whole of Germany last week Nuremburg had the doubtful honor of heading the influenza statistics with the longest sick list. Hamburg came next with 1,485; Breslau, Cologne and Halle were affected in a lesser degree. The family of the United States embassador, Mr. Runyon, have all recovered from attacks of influenza, and on Thursday night a ball was given at the embassador's house.

The long and friendly conversation which the Emperor had with the Duke of Cumthe Emperor had with the Duke of Cum-berland while his Majesty was in Vienna on the occasion of the funeral of Grand Duke Albrecht, has revived the hopes of the Guelph party in Germany, and in court circles the opinion prevails that Prince George, the eldest son of the Duke of Cum-George, the eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland, will become reigning Duke of Brunswick on attaining his majority in October, 1898. The Prince Regent Albrecht, being very wealthy and not enamored of his office, harbors no intention of founding a dynasty for Brunswick. He is, besides, an altra-legitlmist and never approved. dynasty for Brunswick. He is, besides, an ultra-legitimist and never approved of the deposition of the Guelphs. The Prince Regent regards the regency as a provisional arrangement, and absents himself from Brunswick as frequently as he decently can. Brunswick as frequently as he decently can. On Saturday next he goes to England in order to enjoy sea bathing at Hiracombe until the middle of April. A reflex of the new condition of things was seen in the Reichstag this week when a Guelph member supported the government's demands for the navy.

BISMARCK LOSING STRENGTH. Prince Christian of Hohenlohe-Cehringen. was the guest of Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe on Sunday and Monday last. The latter spoke of his waning strength and Dr. Schweninger's positive order not to excite himself by receiving large crowds. In addition Prince Bismarck expressed grave to the task of celebrating his eightleth birthday as the people wished him to do, publiely and with all kinds of demonstrations. A newspaper of Leipsic recently asked a number of literary and political men for an expression of opinion on the idea of making Prince Bismarck an honorary citizen of the German empire by an act of Parliament, and almost all approved of the plan. Count Hompeshe-Zurich, chairman of the Centrist party, however, replied that the eightieth birthday of Prince Bismarck "gives me no occasion to answer your ques-tion." Dr. Schaedler, another member of the Center party, was more pointed in his answer. He wrote: "I beg to say that in memory of the Kultulkampf, and the op-pression of German Catholics at that time, your questions are of no interest in any way." The Conservative, National Liberal and the anti-Semite members of the Reichstag will celebrate Prince Bismarck's birthday by a commers, and will go to Friedrichsruhe together on April 7 in order to deliver an address to the ex-Chancellor.

A dispatch from Cologne states that an earthquake shock was felt at 10 o'clock yesterday evening through the whole Rhen-ish province. The vibration was from south-

ish province. The vibration was from southeast to northwest.

A curious and exceptional case of insubordination occurred recently in the Emperor Alexander Regiment of Grenadiers of
the Guard. An Alsatian recruit named
Troehener, belonging to the Mennonites,
whose creed forbids them to take an oath
or use the sword, joined that regiment at
the beginning of the year. The Mennonites,
previous to the year 1867, were exempt from previous to the year 1867, were exempt from military service, but that privilege has since been canceled. Troehener objected to taking the oath of allegiance, and then simply refused to take a rifle in his hands. simply refused to take a rifle in his hands. For this he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in a fortress. The term expired on Saturday, and he was escorted back to his regiment. On Tuesday morning, when his company paraded, the captain asked him if he would then take a rifle, and he replied, without wavering. "No, captain." He was immediately marched back to the military prison, and on the following day he attempted suicide. The military authorities are in a quandary as to how to deal with this stubbornness. JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

A remarkable story of youthful crime is reported from Naumberg, in the province of Saxony, A boy named Brechel, from NEW YORK, March 9 .- Announcement is the Zeltz reformatory, was sentenced last made of a remarkable discovery of a means | July to four years' imprisonment for suspenders, during a quarrel, according to the testimony of two of their comrades. Junge and Hoffman, both seventeen years of age. Toward the end of last year a of age. Toward the end of last year a second boy was strangled, and the inquiry which followed resulted in the arrest of Junge, Hoffman and two other boys, Moebus and Blankenburg, aged, respectively, sixteen and fifteen years. Junge and Hoffman then confessed to having committed perjury during the trial of Brechel, and declared on Wednesday last, when all four were arraigned, that the murder of Schorf was premeditated. Brechel, it appears, hated the reformatory, and wanted to be sent to prison, whereupon Junge persuaded sent to prison, whereupon Junge persuaded Brechel to murder Schorf, who was a weak Brechel to murder Schorf, who was a weak little boy. Brechel at first was unwilling to do so. He afterward yielded and attempted to strangle Schorf, but gave up the attempt, although Junge aided him, saying, "He is blue in the face already." The next day Brechel, instigated by Junge, strangled little Schorf while Junge covered the victim's face, as Brechel did not like to see it. In the second case of murder, the one which occurred at the end of last year, Junge suggested the same plan to Moebus and Blankenburg, who were anxious to escape from the reformatory, and the boy who slept between the two latter was chosen as the victim. During the night Moebus crept up to the victim's bed, tied his suspenders around the lad's neck without waking him, and then Moebus pulled one end of the sus-

Weak Nerves

satisfied with their nourishment.

They draw their sustenance from the blood, and if the blood is thin, impure or insufficient, they are in a state what we call Nervousness.

nation of the whole matter. The cure for Nervousness, then, is by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the take it, and all say there is nerves, tissues and organs will have the healthful nourishment they crave. Nervousness and Weakness will then Sarsaparilla. I have highly recommended

give way to strength and health.

symptom shows anything, that the organs and tissues of the body are not For several months I could not lie down to sleep on account of heart trouble and also

Prestration of the Nerves. For three years I had been doctoring, but could not get cured. I received relief for a of revolt. Their complaints are made to the brain, the king of the body, through the nervous system, and the result of the general dissatisfaction is well and am able to do work of whatever This is a concise, reasonable expla- kind. If I had not tried Hood's Sarsaparilla I do not know what would have become of me. I keep it in my house all the simple. Purify and enrich your blood time, and other members of the family

Nothing Like Hood's

it and one of my neighbors has commenced That this is not theory but fact is taking it. I recommend Hood's Sarsapaproven by the voluntary statements of rills at every opportunity." Mrs. S. thousands cured by Hood's Sarsapa- BRADDOCK, 404 Erie Av., Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Be sure to get

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

penders while Blankenburg pulled the other until the boy was dead. The shricks of the victim awoke the other boys in the dormitory, but they were silenced by the threats of Moebus. The latter then returned to his bed and slept soundly until morning. Junge and Moebus were both sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, Blankenburg was sentenced to twelve years and Hoffman to two years' imprisonment. Brechel will be tried again, this time on the charge of murder.

A WOMAN ATHLETE.

Mme. Antonio Began Her Work on the Trapeze When Five Years Old. Pall Mall Budget.

Pall Mail Budget.

"I have been in training since I was five, and that's twenty years ago," Mme. Antonio tells her questioners. So long, indeed, the training, and so gradual the practice of the feats, that the Roumanian trapezist never gave herselt a shock or a thrill such as she now gives Londoners twice a day at the Royal Aquarium. One thing she does is this. Having gayly mounted to the giddy height of the roof, Mme. Antonio falls backward into her net seventy feet beneath. She starts on her descent with a weight of ten stone, and with each yard down her weight doubles. The blow with which she strikes the net causes her to rebound nine or ten feet—according as the weather is dry or damp—into air. That blow must be on her back; if she fell on her arms or feet they would be broken like broken matches; and if on her neck, the figure that has fallen so far through space would stir no more. Loud is the whirl of the air in her ears old against her eye to no the air in her ears during that ward. It strikes cold against her eye, too, but her eye must be alert to see the net beneath her as she makes her double somersault in air, so that she may arrange her attitude before she strikes the net. She does not breathe as she descends, but she thinks and sees. Then there is the crash of the fall, the rebound, the bow to the applauding crowd, the smile, the handwafted kiss; and for half a day more wafted kiss; and for half a day more Adelina Antonio has the assurance of life and limb.

and limb.

Not so sensational, but more deliberately beautiful, is her descent of the rope. With arms cast free, with no tying or fastening, with no haste or effort, she comes gliding perpendicularly down, floating and swaying. Where does the rope hold her? By a mere twist round waist or ankle. There is no sign of strain. The turning on the high trapeze, with a mere grip of the knees, and both hands incessantly striking the tambourine, is perhaps less distinctive, but it is a marvellous feat of both grace and strength. Ten times or fifty times, without the help of a finger, the vigorous figure wheels itself under and over this small bar so quickly that the mere spectator is giddy. But she herself is giddy never; she does not know what blood to the head means, and she remains white in face where red and purple would be expected, just as

means, and she remains white in face where red and purple would be expected, just as her arms are shapely when you might suppose that by development of muscle they must appear mal-formed.

"It was in my blood to climb," explains Mme. Antonio. "When I was learning to walk I climbed everywhere—on the chairs, tables and windows. Petticoats were in my way, so I was put in knickerbockers. I felt happy when I was aloft. My father trained me. At first I practiced for about four hours a day. In 1875, after two months' practice, I made my first public appearance in my own ative town of Bucharest. It was in a circus. I was happy, but I was not in a circus. I was happy, but I was not excited. I wanted to show all my friends what I could do, and I got through my work well. From that time till now I have never been away from the trapeze, except for short intervals. I have been a learner all my life. I have constantly tried to improve and to achieve something fresh." Which and to achieve something fresh." Which sounds like the tea-table talk of the model It was about twelve months after her first appearance that Adelina Antonio left her native land. Faris, of course, was the goal of this artiste also. The city of her preference, it was also to be her home by marriage, for here she met M. Jules Surnay, an Mme. Antonio confesses to two minor accidents. The word "Go!" is always spoken by her husband—her constant helper—as the signal for her fall backward from the roof,

when he sees that all is right. On one un-happy day some idiot said "Go!" in his place, while the various flying trapezes with which the performer had been working were still swaying about. One of these caught her in her descent, striking her a crashing blow across the face. Another time, in another part of her performance, she missed the net and dashed her shoulder against the stalls. But even lacking such warnings, Mme. Antonio can never be without a full consciousness of her danger. It is in spite of this consciousness that she never fails in the heavy of all she does or misses the the beauty of all she does or misses the finish and gayety of her actions.

GENERAL HANCOCK

Some of His Characteristics as as Old Comrade Recalls Them.

Army and Navy Journal. Two characteristics of Hancock, General Francis A. Walker rightly lays particular stress upon. First, although he was a strict disciplinarian, he was incapable of any of those silly brutalities which a few officers of the results are the same and the stress of the results are the same and the same are the same and the same are t of the regular army, who were set over vol-unteer regiments, and many volunteer offi-cers who thought they were imitating regucers who thought they were imitating regular army methods, practiced during the first year of the war. The second seems to us the more important of the two, and it undoubtedly had a great deal to do with Hancock's ability to carry out his plans, on the field. Although a "regular" in every fibre of his being, Hancock was altogether destitute of that snobbishness regarding volupteers which was exhibited by so many small minds in so many great places, during the minds, in so many great places, during the first year of the rebellon. He recognized the fact that the war was to be waged by the volunteers; and that, however much the regular army had to give to the vast masses of earnest soldiers swarming in from East and from West to the defense of the Union, it was, after all, these men who were to bear the heat and burden of the great conflicts. Hancock not only never sneered at volunteers, he did not, incredible as it may seem, even patronize them. He made them feel—by his evident respect, his hearty greeting, his warm approval of everything they did well—that he regarded them as being just as fully, just as truly, just as honorable soldiers of the United States army as if they had belonged to the old Sixth Infantry.

Sixth Infantry. Hancock was a keen sportsman. He was absolutely destitute of asceticism, fond of ease and given to good cheer. His person was at once agreeable and imposing. His biographer draws a very fine (but none the less distinct) line when he says: "He had the consciousness of a fine presence never less distinct) line when he says: He had the consciousness of a fine presence, never sinking into dandyism, but keeping him al-ways up to the mark in dress and bearing. It was impossible for him to deteriorate into slouchiness or slovenliness under the most trying conditions. Just as a dash of puppyism is an excellent quality in a junior offi-cer, so a shade of physical consciousness in an officer of high rank is certain to give a tone not only to his own carriage and de-meanor, but to the troops he may command. Hancock's hospitality was a by-word in the

army.

"I well remember." says General Walker,

"his calling a young confederate officer out
of a small body of prisoners passing his
tent, and saying to him with a courtesy
that was inexpressibly winning: "Lieutenant, I am sorry to see you in trouble; pray,
take a glass of whisky and water with
me." General Hancock's habit of swearing was the blue or pink cord; all the va well known. General Walker, while he and sizes of string that ever o

does not excuse it, speaks very feelingly on the subject, and one cannot but admit the force of his arguments. "Whatever may be the occasions of civil life," he says, "no one who knows much of the tremendous exigencies of campaign and battle will judge very harshly of some extra vehemence of language on the part of a commander who feels that the lives of his men, and perhaps the destinies of his country hang upon movements which he sees in danger of being defeated by the stupidity, the heedlessness or the indolence of his subordinates."

"Hancock," said General Grant, "stands the most conspicuous figure of all the general officers who did not exercise a separate command. He commanded a corps larger than any other one, and his name was never mentioned as having committed in battle a blunder for which he was responsible."

\$2,470 FOR A WORK BASKET. Magnificent Sewing Tools for Reigning New York Belle. New York World.

This is the story of a work basket that cost \$2,470. It is a birthday gift to a Fifthavenue belle who sews things for charity, and it has been made at the order of a very lavish young man, who hopes thus to emphasize the measure of his affection for the young lady.

This \$2,470 work basket itself is of solid silver. It has all the things which a properly equipped basket should have, and they are all of either solid gold or silver and ornamented with many high-priced gems. A fashionable up-town jeweler made the basket, which is the most magnificent production of this kind that has ever been made, in this country, at least.

The bill this young Croesus received shows the following items and prices:

Basket
 Pincushion
 100

 Case for thimble
 25

 Case of wax, with chain
 20

The basket is of silver and the thread-The basket is of silver and the thread-like metal is woven into a clever repre-sentation of basket work. It is not much larger round than a dinner plate, but when lined with chamois tinted a delicate shell pink, with compartments cleverly devised for scissors case, thimble case, needle case and almost a dozen more cases, the cost The jeweled thimbles kept in stock in this establishment, and which are mag-

this establishment, and which are magnificent enough for ordinary gift-making, range in price from \$30 to \$75, but as none of these is fine enough for the taper fingers of his beloved, this extravagant lover ordered one that should be exquisitely beautiful without regard to cost. He got one that deserves a place in the museum of art, for it is probably the most costly thimble in the world, the price paid being \$450.

Around the bottom is a row of diamonds. the stones being so large that it only takes eight to complete the circle. These stones, as well as the tiny diamond-studded monogram, are sunk well into the gold, so that the thread will not catch in the setting. The scissors case is a daintily beautiful affair of pink chamois, with the monogram in gold outlined with small diamonds, and inside are six pairs of scissors of various sizes. The blades are of wonderfully tempered steel and have quaintly shaped handles of solid gold, with the monogram repeated on each pair in flashing diamonds. The cost of this addition to the work basket was an even \$500, \$50 for the case and the rest for the scissors.

an even \$500, \$50 for the case and the rest for the scissors.

Two new-fashioned needle cases go with the set. At a glance you would take them for match boxes, but a closer inspection shows that they open laterally, and inside of each is space for four papers of needles. The cases are of gold, and the tail monograms are after the fashion of the others, set in beautiful fire-flashing jewels.

The cost of the two is \$550. As there are no gold or silver needles for these luxurious cases, with their delicate pink lining, the oid familiar steel needles, in their homely inclosure of dark brown, almost black papers, have to do service for lack of something more esthetic.

A pink velvet acorn with a cap of dlamond-powdered gold holds the emery for sharpening the needles, and for this airystrifle \$75 is charged. The nearest approach to a needle of gold is a twenty-five-dollar bodkin, broad at the eye and threaded with pink baby ribbon; this is to be used for running the ribbons of blue, and white and rose through the laces and dainty lingerie.

Two little gold trays, with five short, thin spikes, hold the spools of thread, one for silk and one for cotton. The spools fit on the spikes, and there is no danger of the thread running away and hiding in unon the spikes, and there is no danger of the thread running away and hiding in unlooked-for corners, after the aggravating manner of thread. The spools are of plain wood, but the jeweled monogram casts a gleam over them, and it is difficult to realize that it is the

and it is difficult to realize that it is the same kind of thread everyday mortals use. The cost of the spoolholders was \$200.

On the pink bottom of the basket are four little strips of kid, and into these the little trays fit securely, so that there is no danger of this work basket not always looking spick and span. A little fat pin cushion set in a filigree of gold shaped like a heart cost an additional \$100, and the pink velvet case which holds the thimble, monogramed with gold and fastened with a tiny key, added \$25 to the magnificent total. A little gold case filled with wax and fastened securely to the side of the basket by a slender gold chain, which prevents it from slipping away, added \$20 more.

It required considerable thought to man-It required considerable thought to manufacture this elaborate trifle, but the young man himself had his own ideas, even to the smallest detail, and his suggestions were followed out to the letter.

THE STRING BAG. Evidence of the Housewifely Quali-New York Sun.

"Is there a string bag in every house?" says Mr. Billtops. "I doubt it very much, for that would imply that every housewife is as prudent, as saving, and as careful as Mrs. Billtops, which seems quite impossible. But in our house the string bag has been a familiar institution as long as I can remember. It is a somewhat worn and discarded handbag in which Mrs. Billtops places every scrap of string that comes into the house. Mrs. Billtops always hates to see a string cut; she hates to see anything wasted or spoiled. I suppose it is this feeling that leads her sometimes to spend 5 cents worth of time in untying a one-cent string. leads her sometimes to spend 5 cents worth of time in untying a one-cent string.

"When she has untied the string she pulls it off the bundle, and then before opening the bundles she does up the string, winding it round and round her hand and finally tying the end around the bunch so that it won't come undone; then she undoes the bundle. The strings that the various members of the household leave about Mrs. Billtops gathers are and straightens out and does up in like household leave about Mrs. Billtops gathers up and straightens out and does up in like manner; and they all gc into the string bag. "The string bag stands on the floor in a closet, where it is handy to get at. It is filled to the mouth with all sorts of string in all sorts of lengths, all done up in neat, snug, little bunches. You will find here the stout cord that comes around express bundles; twine, fine and strong; the ordinary white cotton cord; bunches of fine little blue or pink cord; all the various kinds and sizes of string that ever come into

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"I suppose there are strings in that bag that have been there for years, and the supply on hand seems ample to last for years to come; but Mrs. Billtops still adds to it; as carefully and mechanically as ever she rounds up all the string and ties it up and puts it in the string bag. It may seem to others sometimes almost like a waste of time and labor to keep on garbering these things up. but wait till somewaste of time and labor to keep on gardering these things up; but wait till some-body wants a piece of string; then he goes to the string bag and he finds there exactly what he wants; and it may be that there is not in the whole bag another piece like it, and it maybe, too, that this was the very last piece put in; but he knows very well that its presence there is due to something more than a mere habit of saving; and as he unties the knot he blesses in his heart, once more, the prudent the in his heart, once more, the prudent, the thoughtful, the unwearying Mrs. Billtops."

The Via Dolorosa. Laurence Hutton, in Harper. It is not necessary to tell here the rest of the awful story. They mocked, buffeted, insulted and abused him. A robber was preferred to him and was released. And so they led him out and crucified him. The Via Dolorosa, the way he trod when he carried the cross, is not a street, but a continuation of sections of streets marked by the faithful, nobody knows how many years ago, with the fourteen Stations of the Church of Rome. More than once we followed him from the so-called Chapel of the Scourging to the supposed place of cru-

has been altered; the level of the roadway, if it is the roadway, has undoubtedly been raised many feet; of all the traditions of Jerusalem the present Via Dolorosa is the most vague and the most improbable, but nevertheless I followed his footsteps, I put my shoulder in the hole where his shoulder is supposed to have rested, I placed my hand upon the alleged prints of his hand when the weight of the tree was too great for him and he fell against the wall, and, for the time, I believed it all. It may be all tradition and all false; but to a man brought up on the teachings of the New Testament as accepted by a good father and a good mother, it was awfully real. And I believed it all.

The so-called calvary and tomb, and every sacred spot connected with the awful events of the crucifixion, are contained under one vast, irregular roof, in a series of churches and chapels called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Within its precincts no Jews are admitted, and no Jew probably ever seeks or cares for admission. The Greeks, the Copts, the Syrians, the Roman Catholics, have each their own particular piace of worship, and the Protestants have none at all. The lion and the lamb live not in harmony together here, and the disciples of the Prince of Peace are kept from violent warfare with each other only by the presence of an armed band of Mohammedan guards in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre itself. Oh Jerusalem! Jerusalem!

The bald and gray will find a sure remedy in Hall's Hair Zenewer.